EARLY SLAVONIC POTTERY DUG UP AT KISELIVKA HILL, KIEV, IN 1932.

[With Plates IV and V.]

By S. S. Magura.

(*Translated by Ellis H. Minns.*)

[If prehistoric archæology pushes our knowledge farther and farther back, it is the business of proto-historic archæology to fill in gaps. One of the most remarkable blanks in European archæology is due to the fact that the early Slavs have left practically no material traces during the period of that eastward expansion which is the most important event in the history of Eastern Europe. It looks as if Professor Magura had identified them at an earlier period than has been done before. His excavations on the same site in 1933 confirm his conclusions.

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Material similar to that treated in this article was found by Mr. R. W. Hutchinson and Mr. J. P. Preston when, in 1926, they joined with Dr. L. Kozlowski in excavating the site at Nieswiska, in Galicia, in successful search for painted pottery of the Tripolye type. In the Cambridge Museum of Archæology and Ethnology are sherds from these excavations answering to those called by Dr. Magura, " Ware of the Period of Roman Influence " (Kozlowski's name for it is " Gothic "), some very early Slavonic, but without the decorated rims, and other pieces just like those on Plate V, 14-17.

E. H. M.]

During the last eight or nine years a great deal of work has been done in the Ukrainian Republic in bringing to light and investigating remains of material culture belonging to various ages from the Palæolithic to the latest historical period.

Every year, at many points of the Ukrainian territory, systematic archæological excavations have been carried out, and in them the most modern methods of field-work have been practised. It is natural that for some periods sufficient material has not yet been found, and more investigation is required. This is particularly the case with the period of which we are about to treat.

Remains of the material culture of the Slavs during the time when they lived as clans or tribes have scarcely been studied at all. In the Ukraina, up to the present, hardly any objects that can be assigned to the Slavs before, say, the ninth century have been described. In the territory of the Western Slavs progress in dealing with such objects has only been made

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within the last few years. In one of his latest works, the great authority on Slavonic antiquities, Professor L. Niederle, of Prag, writes as follows :—

" La céramique slave ne nous apparaît comme telle de façon claire et précise que dans les trouvailles remontant à la période allant du IX^e siècle au XI^e, à laquelle les plus récentes recherches viennent d'ajouter une période plus ancienne qui va du VI^e siècle au VIII^e."[1]

Similar remains have been found in the Ukraina, but they have been so little studied that not enough was known to establish their date, and investigators could not agree on the question.

First on the list of such remains we may put the town-sites[2] excavated by Professor M. O. Makarenko in various years between 1901 and 1924 in the basins of the Rivers Romen and Sula, about the town of Romny, in the very north of the old government of Poltava.[3] How new and unsettled was the study of these remains may be seen from Professor Makarenko's words of tentative assignment : " To what period the culture of our town-sites belongs cannot be said with certainty. . . . We can hardly bring them down much later than the limit of the sixth to eighth centuries."[4] And again, " We must leave the question of the people who founded these towns, and likewise the question of when they were built, as premature. We must have more material for comparison and dating. We must establish not only their frequency but their distribution. The study of these town-sites should be the sure source of great results."[5]

The sites in the Romny district which Professor Makarenko investigated in sufficient detail to allow of any conclusions were as follows[6] :—

(1) *Medvézhe*, on the high bank of the River Romen about 15 miles N.W. of Romny.
(2) *Monastýryshche*, among the marshes at the confluence of the Rivers Sula and Romen at the town of Romny.
(3) *Vashkévycha*, on the high bank of the Sula, opposite Moskalivka.
(4) *Zámok* or *Zámchyshche*, near Glinsk, 15 miles S.W. of Romny.

In these sites, which we consider Slavonic, he found pit-houses, bones of various animals and groups of objects of daily use, among which the pottery is the most worthy of notice.

Material similar to that found about Romny has been noticed at various sites in the Ukraina, but only at a few has it been investigated. For instance, in 1910, Mrs. V. E. Kozlovski,

[1] L. Niederle, *Manuel de l'Antiquité Slave*, Tome II, *La Civilisation*, Paris, 1926, p. 225.

[2] So I translate *gorodishche* Polish *Grodzisko* : " camp " or " fort " will not do, because the sites were certainly inhabited continuously. They are protected by banks and ditches, either oval in plan, or running across the neck of a peninsula. Some *gorodishcha* belong to the centuries B.C., others to A.D., and the Dark Ages.—E. H. M.

[3] M. O. Makarenko, " Ceramic Ornamentation in the Culture of Town-sites of the Romny Type," *Niederlův Sborník*, Prag, 1925, p. 323, being Vol. IV of *Obzor Praehistorický*. When, as here, Professor Makarenko writes in Ukrainian, his initials are M. O. M. ; when he writes in Great Russian they are N. E. M., *e.g.*, in *Bulletin (Izvêstiya) de la Comm. Imp. Archéologique*, 22 (St. P., 1907), " Report of Archæological Investigations in the Poltava Government," pp. 55-84.

[4] *Ib.* p. 338.

[5] M. O. Makarenko, " Gorodýshche Monastýryshche," in *Naukovy zbirnyk za rik 1924*, Kiev, 1925, p. 6 (Ukrainian).

[6] " Ceramic Ornamentation," *l.c.*

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of Kiev, dug a little at Lake Burimka in what was the Sosnitsa district, Government of Chernigov, and found pots just like those from the Romny district.[1] In the same district of Sosnitsa, at the the town-sites of Budlyazh and Kalyadin, many similar objects were found by Y. G. Gendune in 1904. In the north of Chernigov, between Mglin and Surazh, near Lopaznya, on the River Iput, S. A. Hattsuk dug a town-site which yielded objects comparable, but not identical, with those from the Romny district further south.

In the Eastern part of the Ukraina similar material has occurred. At the well-known Donetskoe Gorodishche, near Kharkov, Professor Makarenko found in the lowest stratum pottery with the same patterns as at Monastyryshche, and the pit-houses were apparently of the same type.[2]

In the district of Sumy (Government Kharkov), on the right bank of the Psël, on a ruined town-site called Kreydyshche, 7 or 8 kilometres N.N.E. of Sumy, the author found sherds in technique and ornamentation just like those from Monastyryshche and Burimka.[3] Analogous material has turned up at various other sites in the Ukraina, and these finds will be treated below.

Until quite recently only the part of the Ukraina on the left or eastern bank of the Dniepr was known to have yielded material such as is typical of the sites in the Romny region. Professor Makarenko, for instance, says: " A culture more or less contemporaneous with ours from the town-sites may be traced eastwards from Romny in one direction, and northwards in another."[4] But the excavations which we carried out for the Historical Museum on Kiselivka Hill, in Kiev, in 1932, show that remains of a culture analogous to that found at the Romny town-sites and at Burimka also occur to the right or west of the Dnepr. The groups of objects from Kiselivka have the greater scientific value, because they were found in favourable stratigraphic conditions. The finds are preserved in the Historical Museum, Kiev. The site of the excavations was the N.E. part of Kiselivka Hill, being a promontory about 50 metres long, sticking out from the main mass of the hill from S.E. to N.W., gradually getting lower and narrower. The narrow tip of the promontory inclines to the west. On the N.W. the headland is bounded by the slope down to the Zhitny bazaar, on the west by the slope down to Vozdvizhenka Street, on the S.W. and S. by a deep ravine.

On this spot cultural layers 4·50 metres deep were examined. They were full of the *objecta* of the population which has lived on the hill from the earliest times. The space we excavated did not offer topographical conditions favourable for actual habitation, and so the cultural layers were undisturbed. Refuse and various objects of daily use were thrown on to the site from the neighbouring inhabited areas, both those quite close and probably from those at some considerable distance along the hill. Professor R. R. Virzhikovski, a geologist, confirmed our conclusion that the layers were undisturbed. In the course of the excavations the greatest

[1] V. E. Kozlovskaya, " Remains of a Slavonic Town-site and Dune-station of the Neolithic Period on L. Buromka " ; *Bulletin* (*Izvêstiya*) *of the Tauric Scientific Archive Commission* (Gt. Russian), XLVII (1914) Simferopol.

[2] Makarenko, *Gorodyshche Monastyryshche*, p. 5.

[3] S. S. Magura, " Archæological Investigations in the Sumy district in 1929," *Chronicle of Archæology and Art*, I, p. 36, Kiev, 1930 (Ukrainian).

[4] " Ceramic Ornamentation," p. 334.

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care was taken to keep the layers separate in the investigations, and so to obtain valuable groups of objects, particularly of pots.

In the highest layers, just under the humus, we met with pottery, much broken, for the most part of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the deeper we went the older became the pottery and other finds. At about 3 metres we began to meet sherds of coarse hand-made fabric, and the deeper we went the more rude ware we found. At the bottom nearly all the ware was made without the wheel. Among the finds in the very lowest layers were sherds from the time of Roman influence. In this article we are really concerned only with the pottery of the very lowest layer.

Besides the sherds the lowest layer yielded, though not in such large quantities, various objects of daily life and things thrown away—in bone, bodkins and a piercer for basket making; an iron knife rather well preserved, clay spindle-whorls, a bit of coarse woollen stuff, burnt clay, burnt stones (evidently from a hearth), some fine bark perhaps plaited, ash, charcoal, bits of rotten wood, fish scales, and a great quantity of bones of both wild and tame animals. Pieces of vessels were found containing carbonized food.

The upper layers, with which this article is not concerned, yielded many sherds, iron objects (arrow-heads, nails, etc.), bronze and copper ornaments, glass (*e.g.* bracelets, beads, bits of small bottles), spindle-whorls of shale or clay; and in the uppermost layers some artifacts of bone and horn; also a mould for casting metal ornaments. There were animals' bones in plenty.

The identification of the bones found in the lower layers is of great importance as throwing light on the economics of these early Slavs. As carried out by I. G. Pidoplichka, it shows the presence in the lowest layer of the following domestic animals: *Bos taurus, Ovis aries, Sus scrofa domestica.* There were very few horse-bones (*Equus caballus*) amid all this vast accumulation.

Of wild animals the lowest layer yielded *Cervus elaphus, Alces alces, Castor fiber, Sus scrofa ferus, Capreolus capreolus, Bos primigenius, Bos sp.*

As to the pottery dug up in 1932 on Kiselivka Hill, we are primarily concerned with that coming from the lowest layers. It is formed without the use of the wheel in the most primitive fashion, mostly from very poor material, and decorated with characteristic ornament. It is the oldest Slavonic pottery known to us.

So far as we can judge, having only fragments before us, though some of these are of a fair size, the vessels were mostly in the shape of a jar.[1] There are a few from a barrel-shaped pot with the sides battering a little at the top. As we have said, the ware is made without a wheel out of clay, usually badly mixed with a great deal of foreign matter consisting of small stones, pounded sherds, etc. The surface of the sherds is black, dark grey or occasionally brick-red. It is all over little humps and hollows.

The pot-walls are thick, and the thickness is uneven. The sherds are mostly poor and friable. Most of them are very rudely made, but just a few are somewhat better. The technique is particularly primitive in the very lowest layer.

[1] *Gorshok*, the word used, is the ordinary Russian cooking pot not so very unlike a "beaker" in shape.

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The bottoms are very thick. We may often observe that the diameter of the bottom is a little more than that of the lowest part of the pot's belly. Some bottoms made like this are raised in the middle so that the pot stood only on the outer edge. The sherds from the sides of the pots are mostly without ornament, though some have it. But the rims are mostly ornamented.

The ornament on the sides of this pottery is of two kinds : one consists of combinations of a single grooved wavy line with other wavy lines, and was apparently made with a sharpened stick (Pl. IV, 7). The other has wavy bands of parallel lines in similar combinations, but made with a comb-like instrument. The bands can meet at an angle (Pl. IV, 8) or run parallel (Pl. IV, 9), or below a horizontal band there is a second combed band but wavy (Pl. IV, 10).

Among the pieces are bits of vessels like a frying-pan, with a bottom a little smaller in diameter than the vessel itself. The sherds indicate rather large vessels. The sides are quite low, sometimes rising no more than one cm. above the surface of the bottom, which may be as much as 2·5 cm. thick. The ware is coarse, of clay badly mixed with stones and pounded sherds. Professor Makarenko found frying-pans in the town-sites near Romny. The rims are mostly ornamented, *i.e.* decorated upon the very edge, some with grooves (Pl. V, 11), others with little pits made with the finger-tip (Pl. V, 12). Sometimes the clay is pinched between two fingers to make the ornament (Pl. V, 13). The rims are mostly bent outwards, but some are vertical. Plenty of them are found. The grooves made by pressing with the cylindrical surface of a stick can be at right angles or sloping, wide or narrow. On some rims the grooves in one region slope one way, in another a different way. The little pits made by pressing with the finger-tip, sometimes showing the nail, sometimes not, are larger or smaller, in some cases confined to the very edge, in others overlapping a little of the sides. It is interesting to note that the finger-prints are made by slender fingers, evidently women's, since men's fingers do not fit into them, whereas women's go nicely ; hence we may conclude that the primitive hand-moulded pottery was made by women. So far, of course, this is a mere hypothesis ; we want more examples. Many cases are known of potting being done by women among primitive peoples.[1]

This pottery has much in common with that from the town-sites near Romny, and from Burimka. The technique by which it is made is identical ; the shapes analogous and the ornament very similar. The bands of parallel combed lines occur at both Kiselivka and Romny ; the decoration of the rims at all three places. But the dominating ornament in the hand-made pottery from Romny and Burimka consists of rows of holes made with the comb and arranged in various combinations. We have not noticed such from Kiselivka. [This seems to occur at Niezwiska.—E. H. M.] Very interesting pottery analogous to ours has been found in Western Europe [we should rather say Central Europe.—E. H. M.] in places anciently inhabited by Slavs.

Dr. J. Kostrzewski and other workers have obtained important material from the Polish coast of the Baltic, *e.g.* at Oksywja, on the left bank of the River Chylonja (Settlement I), were found a great many early Slavonic sherds ; most common among them were bits of biconical vessels with the edges very slightly turned outwards and ornamented with a comb-like instrument.

[1] In his letter of April 2nd, 1934, the author seems inclined to withdraw this observation, but it seems to me quite worth making.—E. H. M.

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Dr. Kostrzewski thinks that this is very early ware akin to the forms of the late Roman and Migration periods put by Dr. Lęga in his Class I dated seventh to eighth centuries A.D.[1] On the same site Kostrzewski found a piece of a vessel which had a barrel-shape and the rim turned inwards, and a decoration of vertical grooves; another such fragment he found elsewhere at Oksywja.[2] This early Slavonic ware is identical with that from Kiselivka. In another article, Dr. Kostrzewski gives further interesting material on the development of ceramics among the early Slavs. He describes the pots from Jedwabno, District of Torun (Thorn), classified stratigraphically.[3] In the bottom layer, mixed with the bones of animals and charcoal, was the early Slavonic pottery. Among the rudely made sherds were bits of vessels with a short neck, turned outwards like a funnel, with the rims cut off obliquely. The upper parts of these fragments were decorated by a horizontal band made up of a zigzag between two straight stripes. [Apparently all made with the comb.—E. H. M.] Another ornament shows vertical stripes of impressed lines, stripes of horizontal lines both wavy and straight, and rows of little pits made with the comb.

We have already observed that L. Niederle, in one of his latest works, remarks that before the familiar later Slavonic pottery we can now point to that of earlier times, the sixth to eighth centuries. The pottery from such places as he mentions, Mistelbach, Bogojewa, Fohrde, Neuendorf, and Gnězdovo has something in common with that found in the Ukraina.[4]

At Kiselivka, in the bottom layers side by side with the primitive hand-made ware, *i.e.* the early Slavonic ware which we have just analysed, there occur entirely different wares. First, we may describe fragments of vessels belonging to the time of Roman influence.[5] This ware is ash-grey or dark grey in colour, and of most excellent technique. There are also black sherds with a polished surface.

We have some data for placing this kind of pottery. V. V. Chvojka, in a cemetery of this period at Chernyakhovo, near Kiev, found under a skeleton two Roman coins of the second and third centuries.[6] There have been analogous finds at other points in the Ukraina. In 1926, Professor Makarenko found in a cemetery at Hurbyntsi, near Priluki (Government Poltava), that in some graves there was only rude ware, in others only ware of the period of Roman influence. In one cremation, besides the urn with burnt bones, were found six others, some of the style attributed to the Roman period and some hand-made from paste like those from Kiselivka, and the other above-mentioned places. One of the bowls was a typical Slavonic pot standing

[1] J. Kostrzewski, "Wczesnohistoryczne Osady słowiańskie nad polskiem Wybrzezem Bałtyku" (Early Historical Settlements of the Slavs on the Polish shore of the Baltic), *Księga Pamiatkowa Akademickiego Koła Pomorskiego przy Uniwersytecie Posnańskim*, Posnań, 1929, pp. 1–7.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 14.

[3] J. Kostrzewski, "Grodzisko w Jedwabnie w pow. Toruńskim, Przyczynek do relatywnej chronologji ceramiki pomorskiej okresu wczesnohistorycznego" (Town site at Jedwabno, Toruń, a contribution to the relative chronology of early historic pottery in Pomerania). *Slavia Occidentalis*, Vol. X, pp. 244–273.

[4] *Op. cit.* II, pp. 225–226, f. 86.

[5] Russian archæologists avoid the term Roman period, but the influence of Rome is attested by hoards of Roman coins, and many Roman provincial objects.—E. H. M.

[6] V. V. Chvojka, "Burial Fields on the Middle Dnêpr," *Trans. Imp. Russ. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XII, i (1901), p. 178 and ff. 26, 27 (Great Russian).

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higher than the rest and made on the wheel.[1] In 1928, Professor S. S. Dlozhevski, of Odessa, P. Koval' and S. Donich, while prospecting near Odessa in the workmen's town, Ilyinka, by the pumping-station Dnister, came on a burial with various vessels of the period of Roman influence mixed with rude pottery. Among the pieces of careful make were found two bowls broken in ancient times and mended by drilling holes to rivet them together. One bowl had two rivets, the other four. Such mends prove that the ware was highly valued.[2]

Another ware found in the lowest layer at Kiselivka is quite peculiar. The fragments are of vessels formed without the wheel out of clay of a fairly good quality and well baked. Their outer surface is mostly greyish-yellow, but some are brick-red or grey. They are decorated with applied ornament in the form of billets or ribs, either arranged horizontally (Pl. IV, 2) or to make a herring-bone pattern (Pl. IV, 3). The ribs run along parallel to the bottom (Pl. IV, 4). The rib is often interrupted and broken into billets by impressions of fingers and nails across it (Pl. IV, 1). The applied billets did not stick on to the surface of the vessels very well, and often we merely have the marks left where they came off (Pl. IV, 5).

This ware also is important. The very same ware was found by P. P. Kurinny, of Kiev, in 1919, in the Slavonic town-site at Liplyava, in the Government of Poltava, opposite Kanev, together with sherds of the rude ware similar to that described as from Kiselivka. The late M. F. Bilyashivsky, Ukrainian Academy, found exactly the same ware on the Knyazha Gora to the S.E. of Kanev, but described it as Neolithic. The same site yielded also early Slavonic pottery made on the wheel.[3] Professor Makarenko found on the town-site Monastyryshche a tall barrel-shaped vessel with two horizontal applied mouldings round the wide opening, and many such running vertically down it, and something similar at Karahany, near Chernigov.[4] This ware has been attributed by some Ukrainian archæologists to the Neolithic Age, and by some to the Bronze Age. At Kiselivka the vessels with ornament applied in relief were found together with vessels of the time of the Roman influence, and with the early Slavonic hand-made pottery. This fact must be taken into consideration in the attempt to date it. The true position of this ware is still to be ascertained, but it is very interesting that it should be found on Slavonic town-sites. In the very same layer at Kiselivka was found yet another sherd which attracted our special attention. It is the rim and upper part of the belly of an urn excellently made on the wheel out of clay of first-rate quality (Pl. IV, 6). The colour is ashy-grey, very well burnt. On the sherd is a design of four or five little pits in a row, each row being set aslant, and there being two parallel sets of rows just under the angle of the rim. The pattern was made with a " comb " of five teeth. The rim itself has sloping, shiny streaks.

[1] M. O. Makarenko, " Archæological Investigations and Searches about Priluki," *Compte Rendu du Com. Arch. d'Ukr., An 1926*, p. 106, f. XXVI, and pp. 11–12. (Ukrainian.)

[2] I owe to Professor Makarenko thanks for information about the finds at Hurbyntsi and Ilyinka.

[3] M. F. Bilyashivsky, " Investigations into a Neolithic Station near T. Shevchenko's Tomb," *Compte Rendu du Com. Arch. d'Ukr., An 1925*, Kiev, 1926, pp. 94–95. (Ukrainian.)

[4] *Bull. Comm. Arch.* 22, p. 59, f. 30 (Great Russian), also his " Ornamentation," *Niederlüv Sbornik*, p. 331. (Ukrainian.) The picture of the vase from Monastyryshche looks to me quite different from anything on Pl. IV.—E. H. M.

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Other patterns from the lowest layer at Kiselivka are a herring-bone pattern made of deep narrow lines, sometimes evenly, sometimes carelessly executed, and other ornaments of notches, pits, etc., made with various instruments; they may be compared with finds from Monastyryshche, Burimka, and Knyrazha Gora.

As to the ware made on the wheel, we find it mixed with the rude hand-made ware, perhaps not absolutely in the bottom layer, but stray sherds occur very far down. A great deal of it occurs at Kiselivka.

The early Slavonic wheel-made pottery is artistically decorated but not uniform in quality. Some sherds are of first-rate clay very well burnt, others of much the same style are of poor clay, poorly burnt; yet the ornament is just as artistic.

The wheel-made sherds may be grey with a brownish, reddish or other tinge. The vessels were adorned with wavy bands made with a comb-like instrument, and with deep horizontal lines (Pl. V, 14, 15). On the bigger vessels, part of the design is a deep horizontal groove (Pl. V, 16).

The stripes of wavy lines were made by slight pressure with the instrument upon the unbaked sides of the vessels; so the lines come out very delicately impressed and extremely elegant. We have pointed out that immediately after the rude hand-made ware, or rather side by side with it, we get ware made on the wheel both of good quality and bad. It may be supposed that the high-quality ware was not a local product. The ware with wavy multiple lines was found by V. E. Koslovskaya near Lake Burimka in Chernigov, and by M. F. Bilyashivsky (together with older ware) round about the tomb of Shevchenko, near Kanev, at Knyazha Gora, near Velikoe Gorodishche, and near Maryina Gora.

Analogous Slavonic pottery with the same decoration has been found in "Western" Europe. For instance, in the basin of the Vistula at Żerniki dolne.[1] Dr. Kostrzewski describes pottery found at the town-site of Jedwabno near Toruń, and analogous to our other wheel-made ware. It, too, is decorated with bands of wavy lines made with the comb, and with horizontal lines. The rims are bent outwards and have their edges cut off obliquely. Kostrzewski regards it as very ancient.[2] Dr. Petersen reports on sherds of Slavonic pots decorated with bands of wavy lines found in a scientific excavation at a great depth in the court of the Castle of Nimptsch in Silesia.[3]

In the strata which yielded the early Slavonic wheel-made pottery, and immediately above them, occurred another sort, also wheel-made and evidently later than the other; two qualities can be distinguished, a better (Pl. V, 18) and a worse (Pl. V, 17). A characteristic mark is that the rim is cut off so that the angle is about a right angle to the outer and the inner surfaces of the rim. With the early Slavonic wheel-made pottery was found one single sherd, brownish-grey in colour, skilfully made on the wheel out of first-rate clay. It is adorned with horizontal cords in relief, and beading (Pl. V, 19). No other was found like it.

[1] E. Majewski, "Linia falista pozioma jako motyw zdobniczy w ceramice przedhistorycznej" (The horizontal wavy line as an ornamental motif in prehistoric ceramic), *Swiatowit*, v. (1904), p. 21, f. 9.

[2] Grodzisko w Jedwabnie (*see* above, p. 6, n. 3), pp. 25–27.

[3] Ernst Petersen, "Die Grabung auf dem Hofe der Burg im Nimptsch," *Altschlesien*, III, 2/3, Breslau, 1931, pp. 249–250.

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In the same layer were found two other sherds, wheel-made, one black (Pl. V, 20), the other brown (Pl. V, 21), each decorated with rows of pits made with a "comb." These were the only ones of their kind.

The pottery treated of in this article will, when further investigated, offer important material for the study of the material culture of the Slavs when they were still in the clan or tribal stages. Other pots there were which we could only just mention.

So we find in the very lowest layer, at a depth of 4·50 metres, the oldest Slavonic pottery known, very rudely formed without a wheel and indicating the low civilization of the people who made it.

The presence therewith of the pottery of the period of Roman influence is of great importance. It allows us to date the very rude pottery as before the sixth century A.D. Of course, it continued in use in succeeding centuries until superseded by the pottery made on the wheel, which probably came into use in the territory round Kiev about the eighth century. The study of the early pottery of the Slavs will enable us to throw light on other newly identified remains of that obscure period, *e.g.* the town-sites, and so fill up a gap in our knowledge of their material culture, and test the theories of their spread over Eastern Europe.

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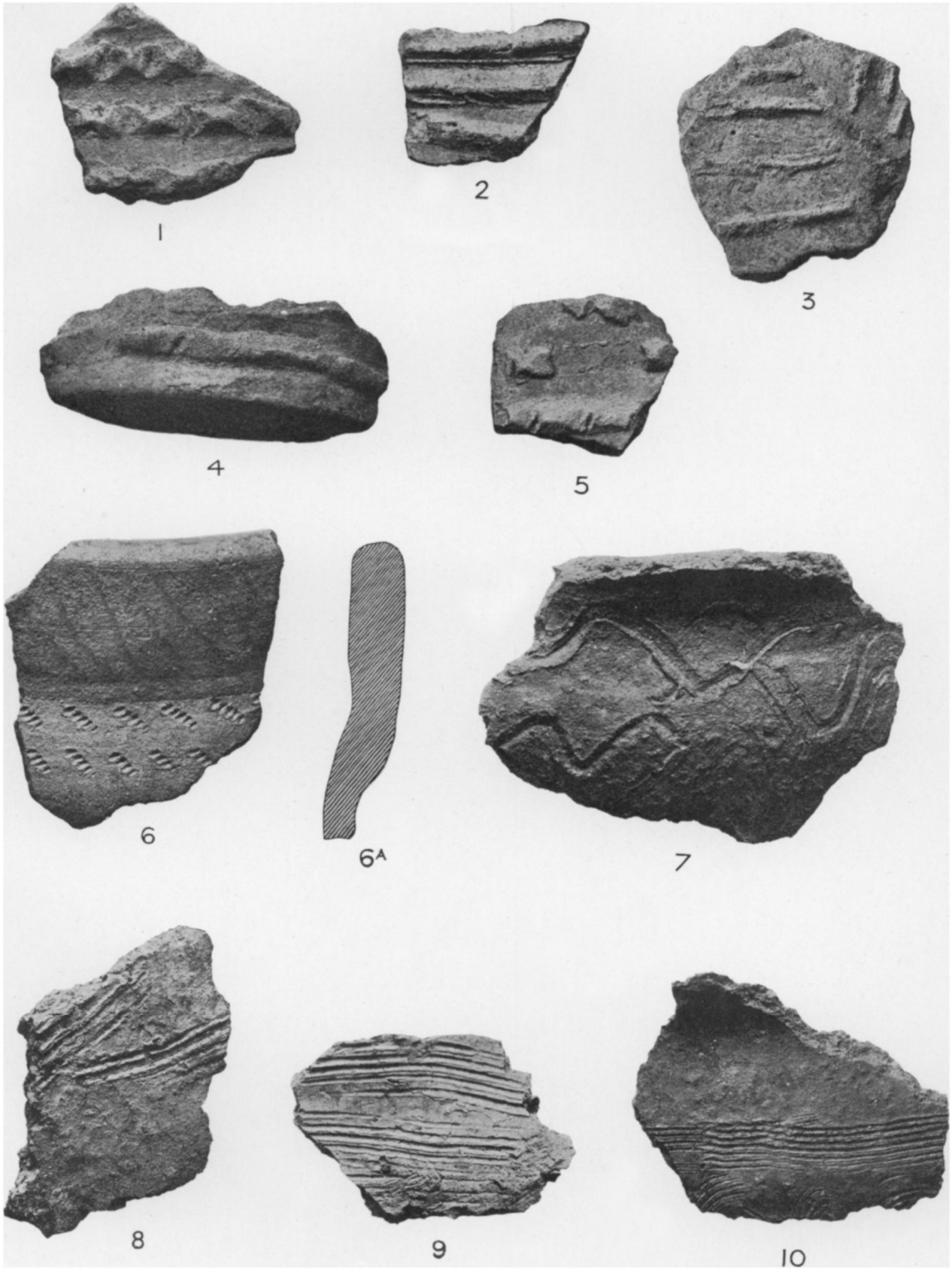

FIGS. 1–5.—WARE WITH APPLIED ORNAMENT.
FIG. 6.—SHERD OF SPECIALLY GOOD QUALITY.
FIGS. 7–10.—EARLIEST SLAVONIC HAND-MADE POTTERY (SIDES).

EARLY SLAVONIC POTTERY.

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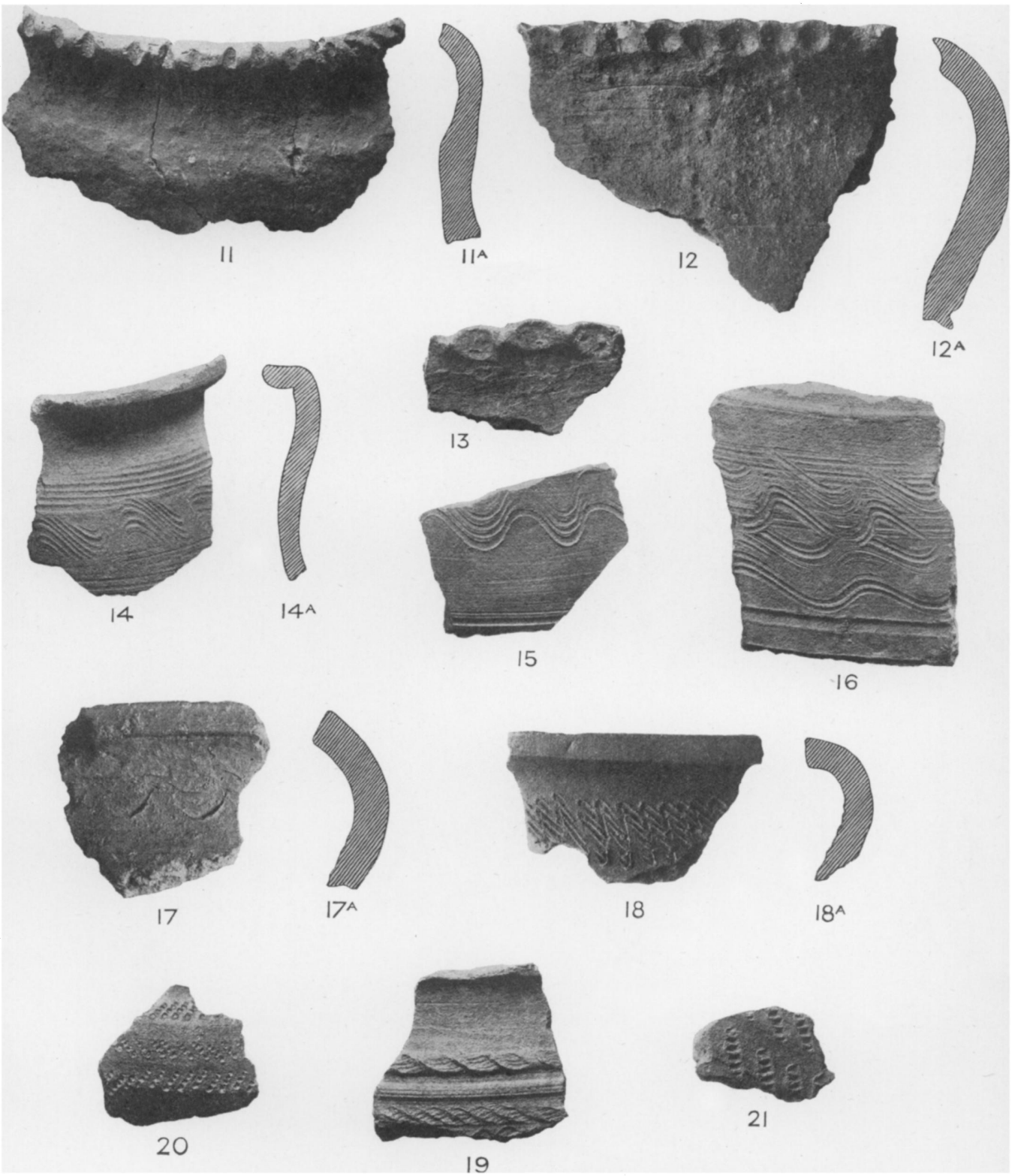

FIGS. 11–13.—EARLIEST SLAVONIC HAND-MADE POTTERY (RIMS).
FIGS. 14–16.—EARLIEST SLAVONIC WHEEL-MADE POTTERY.
FIG. 17.—LATER SLAVONIC WHEEL-MADE POTTERY.
FIG. 18.—LATER SLAVONIC WHEEL-MADE POTTERY, BETTER QUALITY.
FIGS. 19–21—EXCEPTIONAL LATER PIECES.

EARLY SLAVONIC POTTERY.

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